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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

Select Poetry.

THE PRINTER'S HOHENLINDEN.

A country paper smarting under the delinquency of its subscribers, gets off the following for New Year's lament:

In seasons when our funds are low,
Subscribers are provoking slow,
And few supplies keep up the flow,
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight,
When duns come in from morn till night,
Commanding every sixpence bright
To be forked over rapidly.

Our bonds and due bills are arrayed:
Each seal and signature displayed,
The holders say they must be paid,
With threats of law and chancery.

When to despair we're almost driven,
There's precious little fun in living,
When our last copper's rudely riven
From hands that held it lovingly.

But larger yet the duns shall grow,
When interest is added on below,
Lengthening the chain a foot or so,
While gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so, that scarce have we begun
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there was another one
Demanding pay ferociously.

The prospect darkens; on, ye brave!
Who would our very bacon save;
Waive, patrons! all your pretexts waive!
And pay the printer honestly.

Oh, it would yield us pleasure sweet,
A few delinquents now to meet,
Asking of us a clear receipt,
For papers taken regularly.

THE TALE HE TOLD THE MARINES.

Now mind I will not guarantee the truth of this. I can only tell you as he told it to us. It sounds improbable, certainly, but no one can say it is impossible. What is there to prevent a lady, if she is so inclined, from ———? But that would spoil the story. And there is no law of nature, I suppose, to restrain a man, who is so devoid of gentlemanly feeling as he is ———. But that would tell you what is coming. It is no good saying he was intoxicated, because I defy you to get drunk on sherry and soda-water; and to lay it to the heat of the season is absurd, for it was a remarkably cool evening for August. No! Jenkyns is a man who has had some strange experiences, and this was not the least strange among them. Still, mind, I will not guarantee the truth of this; though, by the way, you don't often find a man tell the same tale twice exactly in the same way if it is not true, and I have heard him tell this twice. The first time was at a dinner at Lord ——. Well! it does not matter where. It is sometimes advisable not to mention proper names. I don't think mentioning this would do any harm, though—at a dinner at Lord's cricket ground, and the second time was on the occasion of which I am speaking, when I found him drinking sherry and soda-water and smoking cheroots with three officers of marines, one of them with five gloves (lady's six-and-a-half,) and a withered rose before him, was telling how—"after leading me on this way, after gaining my affections in this treacherous manner, by Jove! she throws me over and marries Blubber."

"It's like the sex," says the second marine.

"It's woman that sejuices all mankind," said the third marine.

"It reminds me of what once happened to myself," said Jenkyns; "you know the story," he continued, turning to me. "So just order yourself some sherry and soda-water; ah! and while you are about it just order some for me too, and you can pay for them both when they come; then I shan't be put out. Paying for anything always puts me out. Thank you! I'll try one of your segars. Well, gentlemen," turning to the marines, "some time ago, I was staying with Sir George P——, P—— House, P——shire. Great numbers of people there—all kinds of amusements going on. Driving, riding, fishing, shooting, everything, in fact. Sir George's daughter, Fanny, was often my companion in these expeditions, and I was considerably struck with her. For she was a girl to whom the stunning epithet 'stunning' applies better than any other that I am acquainted with. She could ride like Nimrod, she could drive like Jehu, she could row like Charon, she could dance like Terpsichore, she could run like Diana, she walked like Juno, and she looked like Venus. I've even seen her smoke."

"One good point in her character, at any rate," said the third marine.

"Just like the sex!" said the second marine.

"Ah! she was a stunner," continued Jenkyns, "you should have heard that girl whistle, and laugh—you should have heard her laugh. She was truly a delightful companion. We rode together, drove together, fished together, walked together, danced together, sang together; I called her Fanny, and she called me Tom. All this could have but one termination, you know. I fell in love with her, and determined to take the first opportunity of proposing. So one day, when we were out together fishing on the lake, I went down on my knees amongst the gudgeons, seized her hand, pressed it to my waistcoat, and in burning accents entreated her to be my wife.

"Don't be a fool!" she said. Now drop it, do! and put me a fresh worm on."

"Oh! Fanny," I exclaimed; "don't talk about worms when marriage is in question. Only say—"

"I tell you what it is, now,' she replied, angrily, "if you don't drop it I'll pitch you out of the boat."

"Gentlemen," said Jenkyns, with strong emotion, "I did drop it; and I give you my word of honor, with a shove she sent me flying into the water; then seizing the sculls, with a stroke or two she put several yards between us, and burst into a fit of laughter that fortunately prevented her from going any further. I swam up and climbed into the boat. 'Jenkyns,' said I to myself, 'Revenge! Revenge!' I disguised my feelings. I laughed—hideous mockery of mirth—I laughed. Pulled to the bank, went to the house, and changed my clothes. When I appeared at the dinner table, I perceived that every one had been informed of my ducking—universal laughter greeted me. During dinner Fanny repeatedly whispered to her neighbor, and glanced at me. Smothered laughter invariably followed. 'Jenkyns!' said I, 'Revenge!' The opportunity soon offered. There was to be a balloon ascent from the lawn, and Fanny had tormented her father into letting her ascend with the æronaut. I instantly took my plans; bribed the æronaut to plead illness at the moment when the machine should have risen; learned from him the management of the balloon, though I understood that pretty well before, and calmly waited the result. The day came. The weather was fine. The balloon was inflated. Fanny was in the car. Everything was ready, when the æronaut suddenly fainted. He was carried into the house, and Sir George accompanied him to see that he was properly attended to. Fanny was in despair.

"Am I to lose my air expedition?" she exclaimed, looking over the side of the car, 'some one understands the management of this thing, surely? Nobody! Tom!' she called out to me, 'you understand it, don't you?'

"Perfectly!" I answered.

"Come along, then!" she cried, "be quick; before papa comes back."

"The company in general endeavored to dissuade her from her project, but of course in vain. After a decent show of hesitation, I climbed into the car. The balloon was cast off, and rapidly sailed heavenward. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and we rose almost straight up. We rose above the house, and she laughed, and said:

"How jolly!"

"We were higher than the highest trees when she smiled, and said it was very kind of me to come with her. We were so high that the people below looked like mere specks, and she hoped that I thoroughly understood the management of the balloon. Now was my time.

"I understand the going up part," I answered; "to come down is not so easy," and I whistled.

"What do you mean?" she cried.

"Why, when you want to go up faster, you throw some sand overboard," I replied, suiting the action to the word.

"Don't be foolish, Tom," she said, trying to appear quite calm and indifferent, but trembling uncommonly.

"Foolish!" I said. "Oh, dear, no! but whether I go along the ground or up in the air, I like to go this pace, and so do you, Fanny, I know. Go it, you cripples!" and over went another sand-bag.

"Why, you're mad, surely," she whispered in utter terror, and tried to reach the bags, but I kept her back.

"Only with love, my dear," I answered, smiling pleasantly· "only with love for you, Oh, Fanny, I adore you! Say you will be my wife."

"I gave you my answer the other day," she replied; "one I should have thought you would have remembered," she added, laughing a little, notwithstanding her terror.

"I remember it perfectly," I answered, "but I intend to have a different reply to that. You see those five sand-bags, I shall ask you five times to become my wife. Every time you refuse I shall throw over a sand-bag—so, lady fair, as the cabmen would say, reconsider your decision, and consent to become Mrs. Jenkyns."

"I won't," she said; "I never will! and, let me tell you, that you are acting in a very ungentlemanly way to press me thus."

"You acted in a very lady-like way the other day, did you not," I rejoined, "when you knocked me out of the boat?" She laughed again, for she was a plucky girl, and no mistake—a very plucky girl. "However," I went on, "it's no good arguing about it—will you promise to give me your hand?"

"Never!" she answered; "I'll go to Ursa Major first, though I've got a big enough bear here, in all conscience. Stay! you'd prefer Aquarius, wouldn't you?"

"She looked so pretty that I was almost inclined to let her off (I was only trying to frighten her, of course—I knew how high we could go safely, well enough, and how valuable the life of Jenkyns was to his country;) but resolution is one of the strong points of my character, and when I've begun a thing I like to carry it through, so I threw over another sand-bag, and whistled the Dead March in Saul."

"Come, Mr. Jenkyns," she said suddenly, "come, Tom, let us descend now, and I'll promise to say nothing whatever about all this."

"I continued the execution of the Dead March.

"But if you do not begin the descent at once I will tell papa the moment I set foot on the ground.

"I laughed, seized another bag, and looking steadily at her, said:

"Will you promise to give me your hand?"

"I've answered you already," was the reply.

"Over went the sand, and the solemn notes of the Dead March resounded through the car.

"I thought you were a gentleman," said Fanny, rising up in a terrible rage from the bottom of the car, where she had been sitting, and looking perfectly beautiful in her wrath; "I thought you were a gentleman, but I find I was mistaken; why, a chimney sweeper would not treat a lady in such a way. Do you know that you are risking your own life as well as mine by your madness?"

"I explained that I adored her so much that to die in her company would be perfect bliss, so that I begged she would not consider my feelings at all. She dashed her beautiful hair from her face, and standing perfectly erect, looking like the goddess of Anger of Bradicea—if you can fancy that personage in a balloon—she said:

"I command you to begin the descent this instant!"

"The Dead March, whistled in a manner essentially gay and lively, was the only response. After a few minutes silence, I took up another bag, and said:

"We are getting rather high, if you do not decide soon we will have Mercury coming to tell us that we are trespassing—will you promise me your hand?"

"She sat in sulky silence at the bottom of the car. I threw over the sand. Then she tried another plan. Throwing herself upon her knees, and bursting into tears, she said:

"Oh, forgive me for what I did the other day! It was very wrong, and I am very sorry. Take me home, and I will be a sister to you."

"Not a wife?" said I.

"I can't! I can't!" she answered.

"Over went the fourth bag, and I began to think she would beat me, after all; for I did not like the idea of going much higher. I would not give in just yet, however. I whistled for a few moments, to give her time for reflection, and then said:

"Fanny, they say that marriages are made in heaven—if you do not take care, ours will be solemnized there."

"I took up the fifth bag.

"Come," I said, "my wife in life, or my companion in death! Which is it to be?" and I patted the sand-bag in a cheerful manner. She held her face in her hands, but did not answer. I nursed the bag in my arms, as if it had been a baby.

"Come, Fanny, give me your promise!"

"I could hear her sobs. I'm the most soft hearted creature breathing, and would not pain any living thing, and, I confess, she had beaten me. I forgave her the ducking; I forgave her for rejecting me. I was on the point of flinging the bag into the car, and saying: "Dearest Fanny; forgive me for frightening you. Marry whomsoever you will. Give your hand to the lowest groom in your stables; endow with your priceless beauty the chief of the Pauki-wan-ki Indians. Whatever happens, Jenkyns is your slave—your dog—your footstool. His duty, henceforth, is to go whithersoever you shall order—to do whatever you shall command." I was just on the point of saying this, I repeat when Fanny suddenly looked up, and said, with a queerish expression upon her face:

"You need not throw the last bag over. I promise to give you my hand."

"With all your heart?" I asked, quickly.

"With all my heart," she answered, with the same strange look.

"I tossed the bag into the bottom of the car, and opened the valve. The balloon descended.

"Gentlemen," said Jenkyns, rising from his seat in the most solemn manner, and stretching out his hand, as if he were going to take the oath; "Gentlemen, will you believe it? When we had reached the ground, and the balloon had been given over to its recovered master—when I had helped Fanny tenderly to the earth, and turned to receive anew the promise of her affection and her hand—will you believe it?—she gave me a box on the ear that upset me against the car, and running to her father, who at that moment came up, she related to him and the assembled company what she called my disgraceful conduct in the balloon, and ended by informing me that all of her hand that I was likely to get had been already bestowed upon my ear, which, she assured me, had been given with all her heart.

"You villain!" said Sir George, advancing towards me with a horse-whip in his hand.—"You villain! I've a good mind to break this over your back."

"Sir George," said I, "villain and Jenkyns must never be coupled in the same sentence; and as for the breaking of this whip, I'll relieve you of the trouble," and snatching it from his hand, I broke it in two, and threw the pieces on the ground. "And now I shall have the honor of wishing you a good morning. Miss P——, I forgive you." And I retired.

"Now I ask you whether any specimen of female treachery equal to that has ever come within your experience, and whether any excuse can be made for such conduct?"

"As I said before, it's like the sex," said the second marine.

"Yes, all mankind is sejuiced by woman," said the third marine.

"It's just my case over again," said the first marine. "After drawing me on in that way—after gaining my affections in that treacherous manner, by Jove! sir, she goes and marries Blubber!"

Well, it does sound improbable, certainly—very improbable. But, I said, before I began, that I would not guarantee the truth of it.—Indeed, if you ask my candid opinion, I don't think it is true, but yet the *marines believed it.*

Chambers' Journal.

"RIDIN' ON A RAILROAD KEER!"—A most veracious chronicler relates, in the following fashion, the experience of a young lady from the rural districts who lately visited the city, accompanied by her peculier swain, and appreciative view of the elephant:

Getting into one of the city cars for a ride, the maiden took a seat, while the lover planted himself on the platform. The graceful vehicle had sped but a few short blocks, when the benificent young conductor insinuated himself into the popular chariot for the purpose of collecting expenses. Approaching the rustic maiden, he said affably:

"Your fare, mirs."

The rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself on her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The justly popular conductor was rather astonished at this, and ventured to remark once more:

"Your fare, miss."

This time the pink deepened to carnation, and the maiden fingered her parasol with pretty coquettishness. The conductor really didn't know what to make of this sort of thing, and began to look a little foolish; but as a small boy at the other end of the car began to show signs of a disposition to leave without paying for his ride, the official managed to say once more:

"Hem! miss, your fare."

In a moment those lovely violet eyes were looking up into his face through an aurora of blushes, and the rosy lips exclaimed:

"Well, they dew say I'm good looking at hum; but I don't see why you want to say it out so loud!"

It was not a peal of thunder that shook the car just then. Oh, no. It was something that commenced in a general titter, and culminated in such a shattering guffaw as stentorian lungs alone are capable of. In the midst of the cachinatory tempest, the "lovyer" came to the rescue of his Doxiana, and, when the "pint of the hull thing" was explained to him, his mouth expanded to the proportions that might have made Barnum's hippopotamus die of jealousy on the spot. The pair descended from the car amid a salvo of Mirth, and when last seen were purchasing artificial sweetmeats at a candy shop.

A CONTENTED FARMER.

Once upon a time, Fredrick, King of Prussia, surnamed 'Old Fritz,' took a ride and espied an old farmer plouging his acre by the way side, cheerfully singing his melody.

'You must be well off, old man,' said the King; 'does this acre belong to you, which you so industriously labor?'

'No, sir,' replied the farmer, who did not know that it was the King. 'I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages.'

'How much do you get a day?' asked the King.

'Eight groschen" said the farmer.

'This is not much,' replied the King; 'can you get along with this?'

'Get along, and have something left.'

'How is this?'

The farmer smiled, and said:

'Well, if I must tell you, two groschen are for my self and wife; with two I pay my old debts; two I lend; and two I give for the Lord's sake.'

'This is a mystery which I cannot slove,' replied the King.

'Then I will slove it for you' said the farmer. 'I have two old parents at home, who kept me when I was weak and needed help; I keep them; this is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen, which I lend away, I spend for the children, that they may receive a Christian instruction; this will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sick sisters whom I would not be compelled to keep; this I give for the Lord's sake.

The King, well pleased with this answer, said:—'Bravely spoken, old man! Now I will give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?'

'Never,' said the farmer.

'In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses.'

'This is a riddle which I cannot unravel,' said the farmer.

'Then I will do it for you,' replied the King.

Thrusting his hand into his pocket, and counting him fifty new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his loyal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming:—The coin is also genuine, for it also comes from Lord God, and I am his paymaster.'

PERSONAL SECURITY.—"Will you do me a favor?" said young George Brooks to his wealthy friend Simon Hanson.

"What is it George?"

I wish you to lend me a hundred dollars, Sir."

"Call at my counting house," rejoined Hanson.

George was not long in paying his respects.

"What security can you give me, young man?

"My own personal security, sir."

"Very well, get in here," said Hanson lifting up the lid of a large iron chest.

"Get in here," exclaimed George in astonishment. "What for?"

"Why, this is the place I keep my securities."

A very religious old lady, when asked her opinion of the organ of a church, the first time she had seen or heard one replied:

"It is a very pretty box of whistles, but, oh! it is an awful way of spending the Sabbath!"

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

No. 1.

Irregular attendance is, probably, one of the most formidable evils with which our common schools have to contend. Many schools, of fifty pupils, show an *average* of only thirty or thereabouts; and the aggregate result for the State is but little better. The baneful influence of this thing is not confined to absentees alone. It extends to the whole school, destroying the interest of pupils and frustrating the plans of teachers. The connection of the subject, which is indispensable to real progress is broken up; classification is made next to impossible; and in too many instances all interest is destroyed. The evil is ruinous. Where is the remedy?

We are of opinion that tha fault may be found in the teacher, in the pupil, or in the parent, and that in most instances it will be found in the *teacher.* "Attendance" is made an evidence of professional skill by the late instructions of the State Superintendent, and we think justly so. If a proper interest is awakened in the mind of the pupil, and the school is made pleasant and attractive, there will be few vacant seats in most schools. But if the teacher can neither make the school attractice nor profitable, pupils will seize upon every pretext to be absent; and the importunities of the child seconded by the selfishness or indifference of the parent will generally succeed. On the contrary if the teacher is able—as every teacher should be—to imbue the mind of his pupils with interest in their studies, and make them eager to be present at school, few parents will prevent them. A few pupils may have an unconquerable repugnance to schools and books, and a few parents may be selfish or indifferent, but the great majority of both will heartily second the efforts of the teacher who knows his duty and does it.

There is a *pecuniary* view of this subject, which we will present in a future number. N.

HINTS CONCERNING SMALL CHILDREN.

Some of the greatest difficulties that many teachers have to meet, says the Clinton *Democrat*, arise from the youngest children. It is often pleasant to see their eagerness to go to school with their brothers and sisters; and their smiles sometimes add cheerfulness to the place, without interrupting business; but more frequently they cause disturbance, and baffle the teacher in all his efforts to keep the others attentive and orderly.

Many teachers suffer small children to attend their schools, out of respect to their parents, or for some other reason, while they feel that they get little good and do much harm. Intelligent persons know, too, that the trouble they give is not generally intentional, but arises out of some natural cause, such as inconvenient seats, want of change, of exercise or of appropriate occupation.

Now most district schools are so illy provided for the comfort of young children, and most of them are conducted on a system so illy calculated to keep them interested, that probably many teachers of such schools may think the difficulties above spoken of can never be obviated. When it is possible, the small children may be placed in a separate room, with great advantage, under the care of a female; but in many districts this is not easily done.

It happens, however, that some schools in different places have been so improved, both in arrangements and methods of teaching, that these evils have been almost entirely removed.

To which we would add, that one of the greatest obstacles to success in the teacher's calling is, that some parents send their children to school *too early*. We believe that a child can be dismissed from the parental roof and placed under the care of the teacher at so early an age that it not only causes a great deal of trouble to the teacher and annoyance to the school, but is more or less ruinous to the child itself. A great many parents send their small children to school, because they are the source of a great deal of annoyance at home, and they are shipped to the school room, so as to "get rid of them." This is altogether wrong, and should not be tolerated by the teacher. We do not believe that the school room should be converted into a nursery; not at present, at least, when no arrangement is made in our system for a proper person to take care of the "little ones."

Neither should a child be allowed to come to school before it has learned the letters of the alphabet; which can easily be done by the parent, to the great relief of the teacher, and benefit of the school. A vast deal of time is taken up in teaching small ones their letters, which could be devoted to the more advanced pupils, and would be devoted to them, if parents would consult the interest of their larger children, and not imagine that the school room is a nursery for the reception of their children before they have any idea how the first letter of the alphabet looks, or before they have attained the age required by the school law.

OUR CHIP BASKET.

A coquette is equal to a dozen high winds in throwing dust in one's eyes.

New Orleans has been perfectly blockaded for two weeks past.

The captain of a ship is not governed by his mate, but a married man generally is.

If flesh is grass, when should we prepare for mowing? In the *hey day* of our youth.

The cause of many a bender—too much "whiskey *straight*."

What eyes has Rosecrans fixed on Floyd? His Buckeyes, to be sure.

Women should set a good example, for the men are always following after the women.

What throat is the best for a singer to reach high notes with? A sore throat.

If a fat hog comes to five dollars, what will a lean one come to? To a bucket of slop.

A man who likes to hear a woman scold has just hired a saw-filer to play him to sleep.

Home Guards are great safeguards. Guards that are safe enough from fighting, at any rate.

A young lady at Niagara was heard to exclaim, "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress."

"Don't you mean to marry, my dear sir?" "No, my dear widow, I'd rather lose all the ribs I've got than take another."

Young ladies are like arrows—they are all in a quiver till the beaux come, and can't go off without them.

BALL'S BLUFF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Their Reception by the Crowd.

From an interesting article in the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th, we quote as follows: The announcement in the newspapers yesterday morning that a large number of Federal prisoners, captured in the battle at Leesburg, would arrive some time during the day, excited the curiosity of our inhabitants, and by nine o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Central depot with a determination to wait for the cars no matter what time they come in. Shortly before half past ten o'clock the dismal whistle announced the arrival of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sentinels were enabled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing upon the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the prisoners to pass through. The train consisted of several burden cars, at the doors of which several armed Confederate soldiers were stationed as custodians of the "foreign element" within.

Some time elapsed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter meanwhile were treated to a few buckets of water, which seemed to be quite acceptable. The arrangements being at length completed, the first detachment of prisoners, composed of twenty-two commissioned officers, passed through the lines. These officers are generally men of fine appearance, and as they passed along in the presence of the crowd, they seemed to regard their situation as anything but agreeable. The remaining prisoners, non-commissioned officers and privates, were then marched out in detachments, and formed on Broad street between files of soldiers.

The whole number of captured Yankees was 525, viz: 22 commissioned officers, 149 from the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment; 93 from the Forty second New York; 184 from the First California; 72 and one negro from the Twentieth Massachusetts; one from the Fortieth New York; one from the Pennsylvania cavalry, and one from the Third Rhode Island battalion.—They were very well dressed, and many of them wore comfortable overcoats. Some few had lost their hats, and some were barefooted, having pulled off their shoes to swim the Potomac during the panic, and were rescued from watery graves by our advanced forces.

The juveniles among the crowd indulged in some derisive remarks, and a portion of the prisoners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by and by, and that Lincoln and Scott would both be in Richmond before a great while. Another remarked to a bystander that they had to hunt for the Southern soldiers to make them fight, and the bystander reckoned that they fought pretty well when they were found. The negro prisoner was an object of no little curiosity, and he seemed quite uneasy. He says his name is Lewis A. Bell, and that he was free in the District of Columbia; but some of our citizens thought they had seen him before, and it is very probable that he is what the Yankees term a "contraband."

The guard, commanded by Capt. O'Neil, of Georgia, formed a square, and, with the captives in the centre, marched down Broad to 19th, thence to Main, and down Main to 25th street, followed by an immense multitude of persons. After some little delay, the prisoners were marched into Mayo's factory, corner of 25th and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity for reflecting upon the uncertainties of war. The occupants of another prison in the neighborhood crowded the windows to get a view of this large reinforcement, but the spectacle did not seem to afford them much gratification.

The special train in the morning brought information that another lot of the Leesburg prisoners were behind, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. The train arrived at a quarter past four o'clock, with three cars full of Yankees, numbering 13[illegible], of whom were commissioned officers—Captain G. W. Rockwood, of the 15th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Charles M'Pherson, of the Tammany Regiment, of New York. The crowd about the depot conversed freely with the prisoners, but no rudeness was exhibited to them. They were very soon marched to the factory to join their comrades in cap[illegible]

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY..... DEC. 6, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

New Terms.

All Orphans' Court printing including Administrator's and Executor's notices, all Auditor's Notices, Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Executors and Administrators owing us at present will please come forward and settle.

Lost!—On Monday, December 2nd, in Bedford or on the road leading to the Springs, a pair of gold rimmed EYE GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Meeting of Congress.

The annual meeting of Congress took place on Monday last, but we have thus far had but meagre reports of its proceedings. We presume that the session will be occupied principally with legislation in regard to the prosecution of the war, and questions growing out of events, circumstances and probabilities connected therewith. Doubtless, there will be but little difference of opinion among members on subjects of vital importance to the nation. Congress has become a "happy family," since the opportunity to feed at Uncle Sam's crib has been made so free, full and general that all can be served without one treading on another's *corn*. There is no danger that any nice little jobs of a hundred thousand, in which members are mutual stockholders, will be exposed to light by that body. Every thing in that line will be conducted on the mutual-joint-stock-company principle, and investigating committees will have conscience-keepers in those who hold the biggest hands and longest purses.—True, there may be a little bit of a row on the Fremont case, should that, or any part of it, be brought before Congress, but we doubt whether the keen scent of Covode, or the wonderful self-sacrificing honesty of John Sherman, will be very actively exercised in ferreting out the fraud and corruption of the Abolition ex-general. But what a field would the speculations and peculations of that notorious army pirate, in all his nefarious operations, did not equal present for the display of the peculiar abilities of Covode and that ilk! Floyd, the cannon thief, Fremont in his nefarious operation, did not equal Fremont in his Government robberies in Missouri, if Adjutant General Thomas' report be correct. Floyd had the color of law to cover his thefts, but Fremont had neither color of law, civil or military, nor color of anything else, except that of the negro, to extenuate his bold and unblushing thieving. Why, then, (as Floyd cannot be reached by Covode's proboscis, and Fremont can) should not the great smelling-committee-man turn his attention to the operations of the "Woolly Horse?" Will he not do it? The American people expect it. John should do it, by all means, if he desires to maintain his high reputation as a smeller. Should he be successful in making a damning exposition, his chances for Governor would be vastly improved. Indeed, he might possibly receive a dispatch in 1863, from some enthusiastic disciple, in grammar as well as in the science of smelling, in such ejaculatory phraseology, as, "Glory to God! Covode *are* elected!" But we cannot hope for Covode under the present Administration, and, we cannot hope much for the present Congress. Nevertheless, let us be patient.

Gen. Sherman.

There is quite a storm of wrath blowing through the columns of the 'Republican' journals, against the gallant Gen. Sherman, who, in conjunction with the brave Dupont, replanted the stars and stripes upon the soil of South Carolina. Gen. Sherman is one of the best officers in the service, and on many a gory battle-field has proved his courage and skill and his fidelity to his country's cause. The life-long disunionists who are hounding him now, can say nothing against his military prowess, nor dare they attempt to impeach his faithfulness to the Union and the flag under which he has fought from his youth. But because, after the capture of Port Royal, he issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, assuring them of protection to their *lives and property*, if they returned to their allegiance to the Union, he is denounced and condemned by these incorrigible fanatics. Their idea of a Union general is that he must be another Attila, and that he must lay waste with fire and sword, and plunder like the veriest Vandal that ever drew bow in the dark ages. Shame upon such *patriotism* as theirs!

Col. Charles J. Biddle.—We publish an able letter from this distinguished Democrat and soldier, in to-day's issue. Col. Biddle commanded the 1st Reigment, P. R. C., which marched through this place last summer.

Fat Hogs.—John Nelson killed a hog a few weeks ago that weighed 562 lbs., and two others each weighing 455; Sheriff Cessna, one 422 lbs.; I. Mengel, jr., one 418½ lbs.; S. Shuck one 411 lbs.; Maj. Rupp, one 410 lbs.; Dr. Harry, one 410 lbs. Pretty good porkers these!

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Very scarce—locals and money.

....Gratified—the boys who wanted ice.

....Plenty about here—refrigerated nasal appendages.

...."Phunny"—that select poetry in a certain country newspaper.

....Very cold—the weather for several days past. December has come in "like a roaring lion."

....Moved—the Rev. John Lyon has moved his school into the new brick building, on Pitt Street, erected for that purpose.

....The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three thousand troops.

...."Can keep a hotel"—the proprietors of the 'Barnet House' and 'Ross House,' Somerset. The editor knows from personal experience.

....Lucky.—We were called a 'Secessionist' but once, during our recent absence. The 'feeling' is improving.

....Shot—a number of wild turkeys, on the mountain near town. Quit that, boys, or you'll induce us to call our faithful 'dorg' for a grand hunt.

....Eloped—Mrs. McFarland, with Mr. College, from St. Clair township. She went to *College*, against the will of her 'liege lord.' No doubt she'll learn a 'lesson.'

....The place of holding the audit of the military accounts, has been changed from Bloody Run to Hafer's Hotel, in this place.—See advertisement in another column.

....Great slaughter—of hogs. All week the piercing shrieks of the expiring porcines have "grated harshly on the ear." Now is the time for buckwheat cakes, sausages, "or any other man."

....It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field and camp, and in process of enlistment 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

....It is said that the officers of the blockading fleet at New Orleans, receive late news by bottle express, floated down the Mississippi, which some of their Union friends in New Orleans and up the Mississippi send down to them, sealed.

....Legal.—See the card of A. H. Coffroth, Esq., in our advertising columns. Gen. Coffroth formerly practised regularly in our Courts, and now that he proposes to resume his professional visits to our place, we cordially recommend him to those who get into the 'clutches of the law.'

....The following quotation occurs in Gen. Price's grandiloquent proclamation:

"Strike till each armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires!"

The rebel General evidently wants the people of Missouri to 'strike' for a great *Price*, but we are of the opinion that even the present *Price* will be *put down*.

....Lieut. Russell, of the United States navy, who is just from Pensacola, expresses the opinion that the late fight there was not decisive in its results, as the frigate Niagara could not get within two miles of Fort McRae, nor had Gen. Brown a sufficient force to land and rout Gen. Bragg, who has batteries planted for miles on the road to Pensacola. Nor could the latter attack Fort Pickens on the land side, as an attacking column could easily be shelled by the fleet.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF BEDFORD.

The committees appointed to receive donations and distribute materials for manufacturing clothing for the soldiers of the Union, will attend at the Grand Jury room in the Court House, on Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861, from the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day. All persons having subscribed, or feeling desirous to give, will please deliver their contributions to the committee, at that time and place. All persons willing to assist by sewing, knitting, &c. will please call at the same time and place, and receive the materials for that purpose.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Democrats and the Union.—The worn out story that Democrats are sympathizers with secession has received its quietus from the results of the fall elections thus far. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Connecticut and New York disprove the accusation. The Democratic party, as such, remains strong and united, sustaining the President, furnishing men and money, and quietly, actively, and firmly advocating and fighting for the Union. The Republican party is scattered, the respectable portion of it adhering to the Union cause, the radical portion arrayed in open rebellion against the Administration. No Democratic newspaper has uttered such furious diatribes against the President and Administration as have filled the columns of some of the Republican and Administration, now opposition papers, for weeks past. Party organization is of little consequence in times like the present, unless there be such organizations to oppose and put down. The remains of the Republican party, so far as it is existant as an organization, either refuses to endorse the President, or actually opposes him, and the Democratic organizations are now needed to overcome that radical remnant. It is well known that Mr. Lincoln has expressed himself hopeful and confident of the future, in all respects, except for the fretful, quarrelsome conduct of some of the Northern papers, supporting generals who are removed for incompetency, and advocating a policy which he has over and over again rejected. He regards this as the only obstacle to the Union cause. The strongest hopes of the Union rest with the Democracy and the conservative Republicans who have joined them and are daily joining them. Henceforth no man can command the confidence of the country, who is not as sternly opposed to Northern fanaticism, as to Southern rebellion. Both are inimical to American institutions. [*Jour. of Commerce.*

Letter from Colonel Charles J. Biddle.

The following letter was written by Col. Biddle, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation from prominent citizens of Philadelphia, to partake of a public dinner:

To the Honorable George M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Peter M'Call, John Cadwalader, George Sharswood, A. V. Parsons, Frederick Fraley, Henry M. Phillips, Esqrs. and others.

Gentlemen:—I have had the pleasure to receive, to-day, your communication, and beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your views upon what has been, to me, a subject of anxious reflection.

It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress to which you had, in my absence, elected me.

I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington, where I command a regiment that has been to me a source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret that I will not attempt to express here. But, I yield to the representations of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed to me in your letter and in other forms. I shall, therefore, tender, through the proper authorities, the resignation of my military commission from the State, and as your representative, will return to Washington.

It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammeled; yet, should the tide of war, indeed, roll around the National capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more.

My political opinions are what they have always been, I am a Democrat—never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners you overthrew the Republican party in this city.

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved us a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife.

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled clique; as the Republican party rose, "Secession became an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republican leaders wider than their patriotism. The false prophets of the party promised their followers that three months should see the end of all the trouble; and when war came upon them, even then they wanted only three months volunteers to end it. They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come, at last, to underrate and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers not to stern encounters, but only to pays and pillage.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies, which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicking and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline; and, while the officer spouted and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they upset the coach.

Amid shouts of "On to Ricumond," the North with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's. "Where then were our legions?" we may ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking self-preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers seconded his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service; and this good work still progresses.

The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war become "a party job:" let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States. Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the authors of our national troubles, those twin fomentors of discord—the Abolitionist of the North and the Secessionist of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event baffles these hopes, the government that embraces the great, rich and populous States of the North, must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can secede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amicable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitationists" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evoke and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the *old* city that our fathers knew and loved.

As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to maintain, for all, the cherished rights, the enjoyment of which constitute civil liberty.

My stay here does not allow me to accept the compliment of a public dinner, to which you do me the honor to invite me.

To see you and other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure to

Respectfully and truly your ob't. servant,
CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

INTERESTING FROM FORT PICKENS.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.

The Old Point boat has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumers of the most contradictory character in relation to the fight at Pensacola. One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, and another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that Gen. Bragg was killed, while a third report is, that after two days' fighting a great storm came on, which rendered a cessation of hostilities necessary.

[second dispatch.]

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—The *American* has received the following intelligence from the South: Nhe Richmond *Dispatch* of the 29th, gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola:

From the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d inst.—The fighting commenced on Friday, and the *Observer* of the 22d thus announces the beginning of the fight, "At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy and continuous firing commenced on the forts below. What it is, or on which side commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (one o'clock) the firing still continues, and we can only give it, and hope that the bombarpment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it.

"Later.—We learn from a person just from the Navy Yard that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the confederate steamer Times, and was returned by our batteries and forts. The U. S. frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar, for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the housetops are covered with excited populace."

The *Observer* of the 23d has the following: "The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their firing, during the morning, was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect.—The Times came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are very inferior quality, or that Brown and his yankees are all drunk—very probably the latter.

"The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement, with the steamer Times, at the beginning of the fire, but only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage:

"The Nelms went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right. In passing Billy Wilson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The U. S. frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana regulars, and the wife of the sergeant of the marine corps. Both killed by the explosion of a shell in the navy yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the navy yard, but did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think teat the greatest damage done was to one of the ships of war which ventured tao near our batteries."

The editor proceeds with a tirade of abuse against the Yankees in general, and Colonel Brown in particular. He speaks of Brown as follows:

"But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threats made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, Harvy Brown, that he would not respect the hospital. One shot was so well aimed at the building, that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond of New York."

The account continues: "At thirteen minutes to eleven o'clock this morning the fire was reopened, and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be; but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue till the conflict is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, and hurah for 'A little more Grape.'"

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 24th, says: "For more than six months past the garrisons of Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperate struggle which might be commenced at any moment, but the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity, has arrived. the fortifications on each side are very likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill, and we should judge by this time are in a condition to withstand the combined assaults of the fort and the Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side; it will be no Hatteras affair. The Confederates are too strongly entrenched to entertain the idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force. How long it will continue no one can tell, but when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilites we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the South waves in triumph over the walls of Fort Pickens.

[still latre.]

The Richmond *Dispotch* says, "an official dispatch received on Tuesday night, from Gen. Bragg, states that every thing was quiet about Pensacola, and that the Federal fleet keeps at a safe distance from his guns—he is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight."

The editor adds: "We have every confidence that Gen. Bragg will give Harvey Brown and his ruffians more grape than they can digest."

[The above is all the information that can be gleaned from the rebels. No result of the fight is given.]

Governor Tod and the Newspapers

The people of Ohio elected David Tod Governor of the State, last October, in entire good faith, and with the confident hope that he would prove worthy of the great trust. They awake now with the very unpleasant suspicion, in advance of his assumption of the gubernatorial robes, that they have "caught a Tartar." Governor Tod's persistent hunting down of the Cleveland Herald, which he still pursues as a hound would a rabbit, is the first act in the drama he marks out for himself as Chief Executive of the State. As President of the Mahoning Railroad, he forbids that it be carried even as express matter; and inasmuch as the corporation once refused to carry the United States mails, it may be they will refuse them again unless the Herald is excluded. Governor Tod writes that the Herald is "dangerous, and that the "public good" requires him to attempt to suppress it. Who made him censor? Certainly not the people. They would not even have made him Governor, had they suspected such things a week before the election. The press of the entire State—except the local rivals of the Herald, who reap a temporary benefit by its short sales—denounces this act of Governor Tod, and well they may. When he is Governor, the Lord only knows what newspaper press in the state will be safe.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The above illustrates the manner in which our Republican friends take the business of suppressing the freedom of the press. The Cleveland Herald, a Republican sheet, is considered *dangerous*, because of its factious opposition to the Administration on the Fremont question. We are not in favor of stopping any newspapers, unless actually treasonable, and then only by regular process of law. The principle, heretofore highly commended by some papers, strikes them in a new light when applied to themselves. Governor Tod is doubtless a sincere Union man, and will stand by the President against abolition revolutionists.

Journal of Commerce.

Gen. Fremont.

We trust that the Republicans will not have the audacity to twit Democrats about the rascality of Floyd any longer, now that Fremont has been completely exposed. The latter so much excels the former in consummate roguery that by unanimous consent he must be permitted to walk up to the "head of the heap." Floyd never hired a house at a cost to the nation of $6,000 a year,—he never kept a steamboat for his own special use the expense of which was paid out of Uncle Sam's pocket,—he never gave out heavy contracts at astounding prices to his friends with the promise to recieve a share of the profits himself,—he never employed reporters to cover up his faults and laud his actions. Dear knows he was bad enough, but in the shadow of Fremont he stands completely eclipsed! And this is the man whom the Republicans would have chosen President four years ago. No wonder that his father-in-law, Honest Tom Benton, who knew him best, was his strongest opposer.—*Erie Observer.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Pensacola Evacuated and the Navy Yard Destroyed.

FEDERAL VESSELS RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

Phil adelphia, Nov. 29.

The Inquirer's Fortress Monroe correspondent says that rebel reports state that Pensacola has been evacuated, and the Navy Yard entirely destroyed by the fire of Fort Pickens.

Gen. Bragg had sent for reinforcements.

The five federal vessels assisting Col Brown (commanding Fort Pickens,) are said to have been all riddled with shot.

Important Official Dispatch from Commodore Dupont—Tybee Island in Possession of the Federal Forces, and all Communication between Savannah and the Sea Cut Off.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from flag officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, Nov. 25, giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is now flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within *easy mortar distance* of Fort Pulaski has been taken possession of, and the approaches of Savannah are completely cut off. On the island is a strong martello-tower, with a battery at its base.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebel Declaration of Independence.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27.

The Bowling Green Courier, of the 21st inst., says that the rebel Brigadier-General George K. Crittenden, brother of Thomas T. Crittenden, a general in the Federal army, has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and assigned to the department of the Cumberland Gap.

The Rebel State Convention at Russellville, Ky., have made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the rebel government.

Richmond advices say that the British steam sloop-of-war *Racer* is expected there soon.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER MABEL—HER CARGO.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner Mabel, by commander Yard of the sloop-of-war Dale, Capt. Dupont says that she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana and bound to New York, but at the time of her capture she was heading for St. Catharine's Sound. Her cargo consisted of 7 bales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 bags of coffee, 20bbls. of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bags of arrow root, 1 case of pistols (revolvers), 2 cases of cavalsy swords and 2 cases of stores. The Mabel was formerly named the John W. Anderson, of Baltimore, and there is strong presumption of her intention to run the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Tybee Island being Fortified—Beaufort still Unoccupied—No Engagement Yet. No Rebels Seen.

The United States transport Ocean Queen, Captain Seabury, from Port Royal Nov. 27th, at 1.30 P. M., arrived Saturday. She has no passengers, and but a small mail. As she came out of Port Royal Harbor, the steamship Bienville, hence, was going in. Commodore Dupont had transferred his flag from the Wabash to the Susquehannah. He, together with Gen. Sherman, had just returned to Hilton Head, in the steamer McClellan, having landed a force of United States marines on Tybee Island, and had commenced repairing the fortifications and coastructing new ones. A fleet of eight gunboats was at anchor off Tybee, to cover the troops in case of necessity.

The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah river channel, to prevent the fleet from getting to that city.

A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, and would sail in a few days by order of the naval authorities.

The fleet fitting out at Hilton Head, for another expedition, was ready, and waiting orders which were expected by the Bienville, just arrived.

Beaufort was still unoccupied and was not considered of importance at present. Two gun boats were still at anchor off that place. The city was visited daily by officers of the army and navy.

There had been no engagement between the federals and rebels. Nor had any of the latter been seen at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The Western Virginia Convention.

Wheeling, Nov. 27.

The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention was perfected to day. The work of forming a State constitution has been assigned to nine committees. There is no division of sentiment on the new State question. The business will be dispatched as fast as possible, and an application made to Congress early in the session for admittance into the Union. The general outside opinion is that a gradual emancipation clause will be adopted in the constitution.

From the Chicago Journal.

The "Forward Movement" Down the Mississippi.—We learn that Generals Grant and McClernand are now vigorously at work at Cairo, getting ready for the important expedition down the river. They are up early and late, and straining every nerve in forwarding the work of preparation.

The expedition is rapidly organizing. It will consist of a fleet of eleven gun-boats mounting over a hundred heavy guns, thirty-eight floating batteries of a 64 columbiad each, and twenty-eight river steamboats.

There are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than thirty-two pounders, and over a hundred tons of ammunition have arrived, and more is still arriving.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Major-General Halleck, who is now organizing his grand army at St. Louis, which will be joined by the columns under Grant, at Cairo, and that of Gen. Smith, at Paducah.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore Foote, who is now superintending the construction and armament of the new gun-boats. There will probably be between 80,000 and 100,000 men in the expedition.

We know nothing as to the exact time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination—nor would it be proper to state these facts, and we publish the above facts only because they are generally known to all the people in and around Cairo, and no concealment is apparently attempted to be made.

That a heavy and effective blow will, ere many days, be struck at the heart of the rebellion in the Southwest, and that it will be equally successful and important as that recently struck by the Naval Fleet on the South Carolina coast, we have the best of reasons to believe.

Reassembling of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 1.—There is evidently less excitement than heretofore on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, and comparatively fewer arrivals of members. Among the arrivals is Senator Powell, of Ky.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF [illegible] VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd., in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on Saturday, 28th December, next the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks dec'd., to wit: One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton at the junction of the Plank road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of John Reilly, Thomas Richey, Joseph Sleighter, and others, containing 153 ACRES, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-storied FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. All the improvements have been made within eight years, and the land, which is under a fine state of cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring, of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day. Terms made known on day of Sale.

☞ For further particulars address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Executor.

Dec. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in St. Clairsville, on TUESDAY, 31st of DECEMBER, inst., the Real Estate of Eve Ann Little, dec'd., consisting of Two Lots of ground numbered in plan of said town, 7 and 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Heinsling, Peter Amick and Sill's heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a Two Story Frame House, a Log Frame House and Stable.

This property contains a never failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r.

Dec. 6, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County New York.

[3 months.]

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 16th of November last, a white and red spotted steer, with a notch in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Dec. 6.* FRANCIS BEARD.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Maria, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons not to harbor her, or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her from and after this date. JOHN McFARLAND.

St. Clair tp., Dec. 6, 1861.-3t.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at the house of John Bridenam, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the rebuilding of the Bridge over Dunning's Creek, near Bridenam's, in Bedford Township. [To be built on the plan of the Plank Road Bridge.]

Proposals will also be received on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1861, for repairing the Bridge across the Juniata, at Bloody Run. The proposals will be received at the Bridge, at 10 o'clock on said day.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

November 29, 1861.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 50½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlet's, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE,
OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, on Saturday the 21st day of December next, all that lot or parcel of land, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara his wife, viz:

Seventeen Acres,
More or Less, of Limestone Land,

adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Bossler, and others. Said land is all cleared, and has thereon erected, a story and a half log dwelling house, a frame stable and saw mill.

There is also, a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT.
Guardian of the minor children
BARBARA KEAGY.

November 29, 1861.—ts.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Seven or Eight Teachers, well qualified to teach the common English branches, can find employment for four months, by applying to the undersigned. Wages from $16 to 20, according to grade of certificate. Apply immediately.

OLIVER HORTON,
Pres't. Board of S. D. Monroe Tp.
J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Sec'y.*
Nov. 22, 1861.*

LADIES, READ THIS!
NEW MILLINERY STORE.—

Mrs E. V. Mowry has just returned from the city, with a new stock of fashionable Fall and Winter goods; such as BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, LACES, &c., &c. VELVETS, of all colors, and VELVET RIBBON of all widths.

Corded Silks, and Silks of every variety.
Ladies' dress caps black and white.
Also, Zephyrs and Shetland
Wool, of all shades.
...ng silk of all colors. All nos. and col-
Sewing cotton. All cheap for cash.
...ors of spool ... and examine for yourselves.—
Ladies, call a... opposite Mr. R. Fyan's
Store on East Pitt st.,
Bedford, Oct. 18 '61.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old cred't, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1,'61. A. B. ... RAMER & Co.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. He had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely; and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

(Continued in next column)

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following

Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—The time having arrived, (Dec. 1st) when the accounts of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., were to be settled, those who have not done so, must not think hard if stringent measures are resorted to. "A stitch in time saves nine!" J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 6.

Roses.

Perpetual Bloomers, in bloom now, suitable for house and winter blooming, at LYNCH'S Nursery.

DWARF PEAR TREES at Lynch's Nursery.

GRAPE ROOTS, from 1 to 4 years old, finest kinds, at LYNCH'S.

Oct. 3, '61.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, about three miles from the town of Woodberry, some time after harvest, a white cow, with red spots, with a mark on the right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Middle Woodberry,
Nov. 1st, 1861. JACOB KAUFFMAN, *Sr.*

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the county of Bedford, and also the collectors of the different Townships and Boroughs of said county, that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Hafer in Bedford, on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts of said county, when and where collectors can have legal exonerations and abatements made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier Gen. 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. M.
Brigadier General's office,
November 20, 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 100 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

CAUTION.

Run away, on the 9th ult. from the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, Bedford county Pa., my son Solomon, aged fourteen years. He had on when he left tow linen pants, muslin shirt and straw hat. I hereby caution all persons against harboring him, for I will enforce the law against any person in whose employ he may be found after this date.

PHILIP KNISELEY.

Sept. 25th. 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Oct. 25, 1861. Admrs.

GET OUT OF DEBT.
Keep out of debt.—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,
An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.

Aug. 2, 1861.

WANTED.

An experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a woolen manfactury, if application be made immediately.

One acquainted with all braches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be preferred. All letters inquireing for further particulars will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber, at Bedford, Pa.
t. 4th. JOHN LUTZ.

STATEMENT,

SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS:	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $300	Trades and Occupations.	Offices above $200.	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and County purposes.	County tax at 3 mills.	State tax, at 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough,			165,725	6,795	5,095	1,128	15,750	4,600	2,115		13,161	1,115	1,305	216,789	1083.94	541.97
Bedford Tp.	222,455	13,288	2,400		15,340	5,390	4,950	3,000	4,080	3,880		90	70	274,568	1372.84	686.42
Bloody Run Bor.	2,742		25 313		1,852	824	4,952		344			140		35,770	178.85	89.42
Broad Top Tp.	99,613	49,271	11,295		2,555	1,355				2,285		130		166,504	832.52	416.26
Colerain "	154,744	6,669			9,221	3,122	8,958		1,955	944				186,313	931.56	465.78
Cumb. Valley "	142,078	6,507			10,510	3,650	3,635		1,000	4,444				176.666	883.33	441.66
Harrison "	56,372	330			4,730	1,592	800		781					64,609	323.04	161.52
Hopewell "	61,000	2,402	425		5,085	1,358	2,280		320					72,870	364.35	182.17
Juniata "	89,663		1,977		5,102	3,406	2,730		560					103,338	516.69	258.34
Liberty "	44,857	455	627		2,750	1,130				2,275				52,094	260.47	130.23
Londonderry "	87,169	100	305		8,527	2,591	200		550	740				100,182	500.91	250.45
Monroe "	79,691	6,710	4,886		11,816	4,180	100		470	197				108,050	540.25	270.12
Napier "	167,399	2,432	1,243		4,010	2,705	3,900		661	450				182,790	913.95	456.97
Providence E. "	76,460	2,246			6,638	2,906			355	2,053				90,658	453.29	226.64
Prov. W. "	63,654	1,790			4,295	2,030	300		460					72,531	362.65	181.32
Schellsburg Bor.	80	5,505	20,165	760	820	432			615	1,850				30,527	152.63	76 31
Snake Spring Tp.	172,885	6,983	10,725	429	12,523	5,551	2,774		2,480	2,300		130		217,780	1088.90	544.45
Southampton "	91,338	1,389	690		5,335	1,690	3,169		1,161			50		104,822	524 11	262.05
St. Clair "	77,267	2,213	425		7,367	2,965	910		125	500				91.772	458.86	229.43
Union "	115,763	1,146	1,427	177	7,560	2,800	5,980		380	1,750		60		136.983	681.91	342.45
Woodberry M. "	253,510	11,680	14,215		10,935	3,502	6,900		1,899	5.205				307,846	1539.23	769.61
Woodberry S. "	201,803	8,021	4,236		8,215	2,976	17,570		1,708	1,554		80		246,163	1230.81	615.40

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks 1 per cent on every dollar thereof. Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, one dollar each, other gold watches and silver lever watches 75 cents each, all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards fifty cents.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c.," passed the 27th day of July, 1842. And that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 9th day of December, 1861, for determining whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act,

By order of the Commissioners,

Commissioners' Office, November 29, 1861. H. NICODEMUS, Clerk,



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity in the stomach! Head of life—the blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed to distribute the money arisng from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice that he will, for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend. JNO. MOWER,
Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1861.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburg turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair chopping stones. The mill-wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property.—The improvements are, the miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property," is desirable on account of its locality, its water power and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undedesigned appointed an auditor by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, in the matter of a citation against Samuel Smith, Ex'er of Wm. Smith, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, requiring him to file a supplemental account and the answer of said Executor thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in interest at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 14th Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to ascertain the facts, report when the legacies are to be paid, by whom to be paid, the amount to be paid and report a general distribution under the will, &c.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Oct. 4th. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co., vs. Frederick Shimer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 154 May Term, 1858. Vend. Exp's. No. 80, April Term, 1861. Sept. 2d, 1861. John P. Reed appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Delt's Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ. BY THE COURT.

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 28th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. *Auditor.*

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.—
NOTICE TO STOCK SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that they wil be released from the payment of the twelve per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the company, by making payment of the money due from them, within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861, or by giving their notes for the same, with interest from date.

By order of the Board,
JNO. P. REED,
Bedford, Oct 11, '61. Secy.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highes Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come one, come all, I wish to tell
You where the cheapest goods they sell
('Tis not less true that *I* have said it;)
SHOEMAKER'S is the place: o'Tis well!"—
To buy for cash, or four months credit.

So when you feel inclined to buy,
Just stop at Job's your luck to try,
And if his terms will please you;
You'll find his goods are never high
And of your cash he'll "ease you."

THE POET-CLERK.

Oct. 18, '61.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS; Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

A CARD.—Having purchased the stock of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and having added thereto by fresh purchases in the East, the undersigned will be happy to receive the visits of his old customers as well as of the public generally, at the old stand, No. 1, Anderson's Row. Terms cash, and four months credit. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct 18, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE!—
All persons are notified against tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory-nuts, or be going through my grain fields. The law will by enforced against all, without respect topersons, so offending.
Persons can gather hickory-nuts, on asking leave of thesubscriber, and giving him half that are gathered. CHARLES SMITH.
Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

CASH STORE.—
The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for raedy pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.
Sept. 27. 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.
The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.
JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come one, come all, I wish to tell
You where the cheapest goods they sell
('Tis not less true that I have said it;)
SHOEMAKER'S is the place: "'Tis well!"—
To buy for cash, or four months credit.

So when you feel inclined to buy,
Just stop at Job's your luck to try,
And if his terms will please you;
You'll find his goods are never high
And of your cash he'll "ease you."
THE POET-CLERK.
Oct. 18, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, on the estate of George Ickes, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment,and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. ICKES,
Admr.
Oct. 25, 1861. St. Clair Tp.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JOHN W. SCOTT,
Admrs.
Oct. 25, 1861,

A CARD.—
Having purchased the stock of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and having added thereto by fresh purchases in the East, the undersigned will be happy to receive the visits of his old customers as well as of the public generally, at the old stand, No. 1, Anderson's Row. Terms cash,and four months credit. J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Oct 18, 1861.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Oct. 18, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS; Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.
The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.
Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.
Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.
J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.
Don't fail to call.

TO BUILDERS.—
The subscriber is fully rpepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.
F. D. BEFGLE

STRAY HEIFER.
Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Juniata Township, Bedford Co., about the 15th of June, a black heifer supposed to be about two years old, a crop in the right ear, a spot in the fore-head, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Sept. 6th, 1861. STEPHEN McCREARY.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.
Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.
WILLIAM COOK.
April 19.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants,prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts,ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars,allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grasscythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and portmonaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets andbeads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature, The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.
On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.
Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.
Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.
RATES OF FARE.
From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.
N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.
A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.
THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.
CONFECTIONARIES,
Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.
TOBACCO.
Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,
CIGARS.
Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. TheBooks of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.
The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.
The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.
June 21,—tf.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.
MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.
CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.
This inttution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competen-Teaches affords a full course in Mathematics Naturaqiiciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres-in mucss Painting, &c., it gives extended instruc tioni-T, Wintere Term swill commence on Oct., 17 18 16.heudents admitted at any time. Habits of health, s Stem, and promptness, views, moral, social, andystmestic, are here made prominent objects of doation. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercisse are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.
$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than hertotore, or than the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest class in college.
For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H, GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 24, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.
For sale at the Drug and Book Store of
Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately. and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK BUXTON,
Sept. 20 Executor.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for
GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND
sleigh soles, wash ketties of different sizes wagon coxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior arr, cle), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a bountry Foundry.
☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will
Sell low for CASH, or country produce.
Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for
GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.
We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.
Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of
Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "
Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.
All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.
JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER
JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer


WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish

tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.
—ALSO—
Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
—ALSO—
Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHEETS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!
SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!
The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,
GROCERIES
of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent
QUEENSWARE
which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.
May the 10th, '61.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.
Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.
Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.
DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.
Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.
DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.
Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.
SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and can not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.
Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.
DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.
Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.
I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.
☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.
It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.
Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.
☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.
ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.
JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.
Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,
IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.
You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRA
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.
"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.
"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.
WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.
"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.
"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.
"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe
KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.
"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.
"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public
"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel a while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with theire qual.
"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial-al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.
"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.
"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.
"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.
"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.
All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*
Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions,* and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.
Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.
May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 31st, '61

DENTISTRY.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL
REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
REFERENCES.
HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, Somerset, "
R. FORWARD, " "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co. "

CESSNA & SHANNON—
HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Offices nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Pub lic
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.
[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.
[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.
All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office
April 16, 1858.—tf.

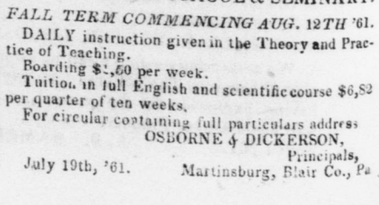
MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.
☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office,

DR. B. F. HARRY—
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius
Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:
Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.
June 29,'60.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.
Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.
And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved, and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.
To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned.
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,
at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.
TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.
Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.
FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.
DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Boarding $2,50 per week.
Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.
For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa